

Scinax garbei (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1926) (Amphibia: Anura: Hylidae): Distribution extension for Brazilian Amazonia and first record in the state of Amapá

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ABSTRACT: The geographic distribution of *Scinax garbei* includes Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, Venezuela, and Brazil (eastern and western regions). In this study, we present an extension of the geographic distribution in the Brazilian Amazonia and the first record of the species in the state of Amapá. The new record was obtained at Parque Natural Municipal do Cancão, in the municipality of Serra do Navio, state of Amapá, Brazil.

The hylid frog genus *Scinax* Wagler, 1830 is one of the most abundant and conspicuous groups of frogs in the Neotropics (De la Riva *et al.* 1994) and, as currently defined, is the most species-rich (111 spp.) genus within Hylinae (Faivovich *et al.* 2010; Nunes and Pombal 2011; Frost 2013). This genus is divided in seven phenetic groups: *S. catharinae*, *S. perpusillus*, *S. rizibilis*, *S. rostratus*, *S. ruber*, *S. staufferi* and *S. x-signatus* groups (Duellman and Wiens 1993).

The *Scinax rostratus* group contains 10 species: *S. boulegeri* (Cope, 1887), *S. constrictus* Lima, Bastos & Giareta, 2004, *S. garbei* (Miranda-Ribeiro, 1926), *S. jolyi* Lescure & Martin, 2000, *S. kennedyi* (Pyburn, 1973), *S. nebulosus* (Spix, 1824), *S. pedromedinae* (Henle, 1991), *S. proboscideus* (Brongersma, 1933), *S. rostratus* (Peters, 1863), and *S. sugillatus* (Duellman, 1973) (Moravec *et al.* 2009; Sturaro *et al.* 2010). *Scinax garbei* differs from the other species of the group by its large size (maximum SVL in males 46 mm, in females 48 mm), pointed snout with nostrils on the extremity, prominent conical tubercles on the upper eyelid and around the lower lip, and a flattened head with a triangular mark in relief on the dorsal surface between the eyes. The dorsum is light to dark brown with darker spots. The inguinal region is green and this coloration may extend over the lateral surface of the body. Thighs have a longitudinal green stripe, and transverse alternating black and light-brown to yellow stripes (Duellman and Wiens 1993; Lima *et al.* 2005) (Figure 1).

Scinax garbei is known from Ecuador, adjacent Peru, Bolivia, Colombia and Venezuela (Duellman and Wiens 1993; La Marca *et al.* 2004; Frost 2013). In Brazilian Amazonia, it has been recorded from Amazonas (Lima *et al.* 2005; França and Venâncio 2010; Pantoja and Fraga 2012) and Pará states (Caldwell and Araujo 2005; Avila-Pires *et al.* 2010; Barros *et al.* 2010; Mendes-Pinto and Souza 2011; Pinheiro *et al.* 2012). In this study, we present the first record of the species in the state of Amapá, extending the species distribution in the Brazilian Amazonia by ca.

525 km northward from the two localities in the state of Pará: Rio Xingu and Rio Curuá-Una (Figure 2).

During fieldwork on July 25th 2012, at 21:30h, in Parque Natural Municipal do Cancão (0.911833° N, 52.002056° W, datum: WGS84), municipality of Serra do Navio, state of Amapá, males of *Scinax garbei* were found calling under the marginal vegetation of ponds. The Parque Natural Municipal do Cancão was created in 2007 and has an area of 370.26 ha of Amazon forest. The locality presents transitional vegetation between the Cerrado and Amazonian Domains with permanent and temporary ponds during the rainy season that extends from February to June (Drumond *et al.* 2008). At the same pond the following species were calling: *Dendropsophus leucophyllatus* (Beireis, 1783), *Hypsiboas cinerascens* (Spix, 1824), *H. multifasciatus* (Gunther, 1859"1858"), *Phyllomedusa hypochondrialis* (Daudin, 1800) and *Scinax nebulosus* (Spix, 1824).



FIGURE 1. Adult male of *Scinax garbei* from the municipality of Serra do Navio, Amapá state, Brazil.

The species identification was confirmed by comparison analysis of the external morphology and its description by Ulisses Caramaschi (Museu Nacional do Rio de Janeiro). Collected specimens were deposited in the Amphibian Collection of the Universidade Federal

do Amapá (CDLZUNIFAP 159). The collection permit for zoological material was provided by Instituto Chico Mendes (ICMBio) – Instituto Brasileiro do Meio Ambiente e dos Recursos Naturais Renováveis (IBAMA) (Proc. number 32651-1).

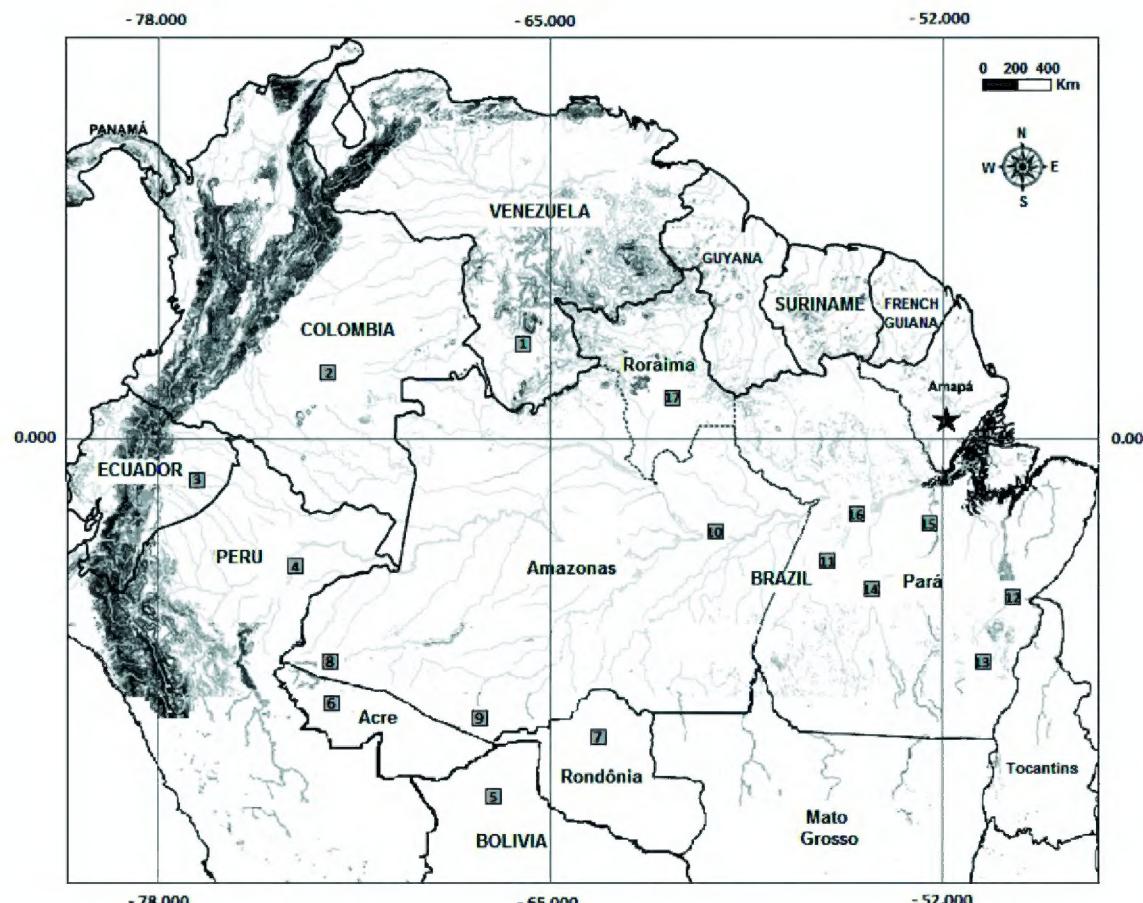


FIGURE 2. Geographic distribution of *Scinax garbei*. **1.** Venezuela; **2.** Colombia; **3.** Ecuador; **4.** Peru; **5.** Bolivia; **Brazil: Acre state - 5.** Reserva Extrativista Riozinho da Liberdade, Igarapé Esperança ($07^{\circ}57'20''S, 72^{\circ}04'37''W$) (Bernarde *et al.* 2011); **7.** Rondônia (Bernarde 2007; Piatti *et al.* 2012); **Amazonas state - 8.** Reserva Extrativista do Rio Gregório, Juruá Basin (Pantoja and Fraga 2012); **9.** Municipality of Boca do Acre (França and Venâncio 2010); **10.** Reserva Florestal Adolpho Ducke ($03^{\circ}05'S, 60^{\circ}00'W$) (Lima *et al.* 2005); **Pará state - 11.** REBIO Maicuru ($0^{\circ}49'43.03''N, 53^{\circ}55'52.32''W$) (Ávila-Pires *et al.* 2010); **12.** FLONA do Trairão ($04^{\circ}37'6''S, 55^{\circ}28'40''W$) (Mendes-Pinto and Souza 2011); **13.** Carajás National Forest ($05^{\circ}52' - 06^{\circ}33'S, 49^{\circ}53' - 50^{\circ}45'W$) (Pinheiro *et al.* 2012); **14.** Riozinho Anfrísio Extractive Reserve ($4^{\circ}45'33.98''S, 54^{\circ}39'18.28''W$) (Barros *et al.* 2010); **15.** Rio Xingu near Cachoeira Juruá ($03^{\circ}22'S, 51^{\circ}51'W$) (Caldwell and Araujo 2005); **16.** Rio Curuá-Una ($03^{\circ}9'S, 54^{\circ}50'W$) (Caldwell and Araujo 2005); **Star.** Municipality Serra do Navio, Amapá state (new record, this study).

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